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Eleven vessels were inspected on arrival, and 8 on departure during the week. Disinfected the schooner *Iolanthe* September 30, previous to departure for Mobile, Ala.

*Santa Cruz*.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports no deaths during the week, no contagious diseases. Ten vessels were inspected during the week.

*Trinidad*.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports 12 deaths during the week, 3 from malaria and 3 from intestinal diseases, no contagious diseases. Four vessels were inspected at Casilda during the week.

*Tunas*.—Dr. Francisco Ravella reports no deaths during the week, no contagious diseases. Six vessels were inspected during the week.

Respectfully, yours,

J. M. LINDSLEY,

*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Disinfection of baggage from Havana to the United States.*

HAVANA, CUBA, *September 29, 1899.*

SIR: Complying with your letter of September 11, "G," concerning baggage for northern points shipped through southern territory, I have the honor to state that all such baggage is disinfected here. There is very little such baggage, and our facilities are, therefore, sufficient to handle it.

Respectfully, yours,

M. J. ROSENAU,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Report from Havana.*

HAVANA, CUBA, *October 2, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended September 30, 1899:

There have been 9 cases of yellow fever and 4 deaths from the disease reported for the week. Of these cases 8 were Spaniards and 1 American. The sick Spaniards were, with one exception, all newly arrived, having been in the island from one month to two years.

Of special interest is the history in the case of Jose Garcia Rubio, age 23, a native of Asturia, Spain. He came to Havana in August, 1889, and for the first four and one-half years was employed in a grocery store at Calzada del Monte, a suburb of this city. He proves continuous residence in Havana for the past ten years by his volunteer papers. He states that in 1890 (he does not remember the month) he was taken sick at the home of a relative in Regla, his physician making a diagnosis of yellow fever. He is sure he had black vomit. On September 23, 1899, he was taken sick and a diagnosis of yellow fever was made, officially, by the board of experts on the 27th.

This second attack is a very mild one. On the third day of the disease the hospital records show that the urine presented traces of albumen; 0.25 per cent on the fourth, and none on the sixth day.

This case presents two very interesting points, (1) two attacks of yellow fever within a period of eight years; (2) if his statement regarding his illness in 1890 is an error, then he has had a continuous residence in an infected focus for ten years before an attack of the disease.

Such rare exceptions to immunity by one attack of yellow fever no